Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 4. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, MARCH 7, 1845.** **NUMBER 199.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
J. W. HAMPTON.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191--TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91-F

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92::::F.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843 ::::F

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence. January, 1845 95--1y

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41-F

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Session, 1844.

SARAH E. HILL } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
MILES HILL. }

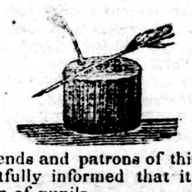
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Miles Hill, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead to or answer plaintiff's petion, or it will be set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Ct. at Office, the 4th Monday in Aug., A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Decr. 6, 1844 Prs. fee $10 87...3m

CHARLOTTE Female Academy.



THE friends and patrons of this Institution, are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15. 1844. 84-

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN' PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rhematism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alterative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their oirgin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defeat which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back. bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street' New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

NELSON P. LILES,	Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY,	Wadesboro'.
ELI STEWART,	Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES,	Charlotte, N. C.

May 3d, 1844. 59--F.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, understanding that there are various notes out against him, purporting to be signed with his signature, takes this method of saying that he does not owe a just note in the world. He regrets to admit, that from his previous habits of intemperance, that probably he may have signed notes, without any consideration received by him. Certain he is, if any one has a note against him, it was given without consideration and will not be paid. He understands that Wm. M. Maxwell has a note against him for $500, John Taylor a note for $100, and Washington Maxwell a note for about $20. Said notes are not just, and I will not pay them. If there are any other notes against me, they are unjust, and I will not pay them. I give this notice, to guard the public against trading for any notes purporting to have been signed by me. I have reformed my habits, and wish it distinctly understood, that any notes out against me, are unjust, and will not be paid by me.

WILLIAM DULIN.

Feb. 21, 1845. 98:::3w

IKARD'S HOTEL, NEWTON, CATAWBA CO., N. C.

BY JACOB IKARD.

February 7, 1845. 96-

Common School.

The members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, are requested to meet at the office of the Clerk of the County Court, at 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday of Superior Court.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman.

Feb. 14, 1845. 97—2 w.

POETRY.

From the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser.

DO THE DEAR DEPARTED EVER VISIT EARTH.

A mother* lay on her couch at rest,
And her infant nestled in her breast;
The moon shone out from the clear blue sky,
As two angel forms sat watching by.

They were robed in white, with harps of gold,
And brilliant crowns, of pearls untold—
And the song they sang was sweet and clear,
Oh! that the sleepers that song could hear.

"We have come from the spirit land,
Where the ways are paved with gold—
And we belong to the cherub band,
Who the sweetest converse hold:

"And we sing the choral infant song
To the Lamb upon the tree,
Who bore the sins of the mortal race,
And set their spirits free;

"And we gaze on the Saviour face to face,
As we meet in that brilliant hall—
And we strike our harps to loftiest strains,
As we crown him Lord of All.

"Oh! happy are we in that far off land,
Free from sorrow and sin and strife—
There we dwell in the Light of Life devine
And eat of the tree of Life."

Thus they sat, and sang till the morning dawn,
Then they hushed their choral strains,
For those guardian angels caught a view
Of the far off Heavenly plains;

Then they rose and stood by their parents couch,
And gazed on each care-worn face—
And bent and bowed o'er their sleeping forms
To clasp them in their embrace;

Then they press'd their lips to the sleepers' ones,
And vanished out of sight—
But those parents saw, in the land of dreams,
Their buried babes that night.

* She had buried her two oldest children.

Miscellany.

From the Ladies' National Magazine.

The Borderer's Child; OR, WASHINGTON AT EIGHTEEN.

BY MARY V. SPENCER.

It was a calm, sunny day in the year 1750; the scene a piece of forest land on the Northern Neck of Virginia, contiguous to a noble stream of water. Implements of surveying were lying about, and several men idly reclining under the trees, betokened by their dress and appearance that they were a party engaged in laying out the wild lands of the then frontier of the Old Dominion. These persons had apparently just finished their noon tide meal, for the relics of the banquet were scattered around.

Apart from the group walked a young man, evidently superior to his companions, though there was nothing obtrusive in his air, which, on the contrary, was distinguised by affability. A certain dignity of aspect, however, accompanied him. Added to this he was of a tall and compact frame, moved with the elastic tread of one accostomed to constant exercise in the open air. His countenance could not have been said to be handsome, but it wore a look of decision and manliness, not usually found in one so young, for apparently he was little over eighteen years of age. His hat had been cast off, as if for comfort, and he had paused, with one foot advanced, in a natural and graceful attitude, at the moment that we have introduced him to our reader.

Suddenly there was a shriek, then another, and then several in rapid succession. The voice was that of a woman, and seemed to proceed from the other side of a dense thicket. At the first scream the youth turned his head in the direction whence the sound proceeded, but when it was repeated, he pushed aside the undergrowth which separated him from it, and quickening his footsteps as the cries succeded each other with alarming rapidity, he soon dashed into the open space or 'clearing,' as the borderers even then called it, on the banks of the stream, in the centre of which a rude log cabin stood, whose well-pole poised over one end, and smoke curling from the chimney, gave signs of habitation. As the young man, with a face flushed by haste, broke from the undergrowth, he saw his companions crowded together on the bank of the river, while in their midst a woman, from whom proceeded the shrieks, was visible, held by two of the most athletic men, but still struggling violently for freedom.

It was the work of an instant to make his way through the crowd and confront the female. The moment her eyes fell on him she exclaimed,

"Oh! sir—you do something for me. Make them release me—for the love of God! My boy—my poor boy is drowning and they will not let me go."

"It would be madness—she will jump into the river," said one of those who held her, as the frantic mother strove again to break from his grasp. "The rapids would dash her to pieces in a minute."

The youth had scarcely waited for these words. His eye took in, at a single glance, the meaning of the sad group. He recollected the child of the woman, a bold little fellow of four years old, whose handsome blue eyes and flaxen ringlets made him a favorite with strangers, and filled the mother's heart with pride whenever she gazed on him. He had been accustomed to play at will, in the little enclosure before the cabin; but this morning, the gate having been accidentally left open, he had stolen out when his mother's back was turned, reached the edge of the bank, and was in the act of looking over, when his parents's eye caught sight of him. The shriek which she uttered precipitated the catastrophe she feared, for the child frightened at the cry, lost his balance and fell headlong into the stream, which here went foaming and running along amid innumerable rock, constituting the most dangerous rapids known in that part of the country. Scream now followed scream in rapid succession, as the agitated mother rushed to the bank She arrived there simultaneously with the party whom we left reclining in the shade, and who were scattered about within a few steps of the scene of the accident.—Fortunately was it that they were so near, else the mother would have plunged in after her child and both been lost. Several of the men immediately approached the brink, and were on the point of springing in after the child, when the sight of the sharp rocks crowding the channel, and the rush and whirl of the waters, and the want of any knowledge where to look for the boy deterred them, and they gave up the enterprise.

Not so the youth we have introduced. His first work was to throw off his coat; his next to spring to the edge of the bank. Here he stood for a second, running his eye rapidly over the scene below, and taking in, with a glance, the different currents and the most dangerous of the rocks, in order to shape his course by them when in the stream. He had scarcely formed his conclusion, when his gaze rested on a white object in the water that he knew at once to be the boys dress, and, while his companions, aghast at his temerity, were prevented, as much by the consternation as by the awe with which he had al-inspired them, for interfering, he plunged headlong into the wild and roaring rapids.

"Thand God—he will save my child," gasped the woman, "see—there he is—oh! my boy, my darling boy, how could I leave you."

Every one had rushed to the brink of the precipice, and was now following with eager eyes, the perilous progress of the youth, as the current bore him onward, like a feather in the embrace of a hurricane. Now it seemed as if he would be dashed against a jutting rock, over which the water flew in foam; and now a whirlpool would drag him in, from whose grasp escape would appear impossible. At times the current bore him under and he would be lost to sight; then, just as the spectators give him up he would reappear, though far enough from where he vanished, still buffeting amid the votex. Oh! how that mother's straining eyes followed him in his perilous career—how her heart sunk when he went under—and with what a gush of joy she saw him emerge again from the waters, and flinging the waves aside with his athletic arms, struggle on in pursuit of her boy. But it seemed as if his generous efforts were to be of no avail, for though the current was bearing off the boy before his eyes, scarcely ten feet distant, he could not, despite his gigantic efforts, overtake the drowning child.

On they flew, the youth and the child; and it was miraculous how each escaped being dashed to pieces against the rocks. Twice the boy went out of sight, and a suppressed shriek escaped the mother's lips; but twice he reappeared, and then with hands wrung wildly together and breathless anxiety, she followed his progres as his unresisting form was hurried on with the current.

The youth now appeared to redouble his exertions, for they were approaching the most dangerous part of the river, where the rapids, contracting between the narrowed shores, shot almost perpendicularly down a declivity of fifteen feet.—the rush of the waters at this spot was tremendous, and no one ventured to approach its vicinity even in a canoe, lest they should be sucked in. What then would be the fate of the youth unless he speedily overtook the child! He seemed fully sensible of the increased peril, and urged his way through the forming current with desperate strength. Three several times, he was on the point of grasping the child, when the waters whirled the prize from him. The third attempt was made just as they were about entering within the influence of the current of the fall, and when it failed, the mother's heart sank within her and she groaned aloud, fully expecting to see the youth give up the task.

But no! he only pressed forward the more eagerly, and as they breathlessly watched, they saw, amid the boiling waters, as if bearing a charmed life, the form of the brave youth following close after that of the boy. And now, like an arrow from the bow, pursuer and pursued shot to the brink of the precipice. An instant they hung their distinctly visible amid the glassy waters, that seemed to pause on the edge of the descent. Every brain grew dizzy at the sight. But a shout of involuntary exultation burst from the spectators when they saw the boy held aloft by the right arm of the youth—a shout alas! that was suddenly checked by horror when the rescuer and the rescued vanished into the abyss.

A moment—rather many moments elapsed, before a word was spoken or a breath drawn. Each of the group felt that to look into the mother's face was impossible. She herself had started eagerly forward and now stood on the bank, a few paces nearer the cataract, where she could command a view of its foot gazing thither with fixed eyes, as if her all depended on what the next moment would reveal. Suddenly she gave a glad cry.

"There they are," she exclaimed, "see, they are safe—Great God I thank thee!" and for a moment wildly turning her face to heaven, she hurried with trembling along the side of the river in the direction of the fall.

Every eye followed hers, and sure enough there was the youth, still unharmed, and still buffeting the water. He had just emerged from the boiling vortex below the cataract. With one hand he held aloft the child and with the other he was making for the shore.

They ran, they shouted, they scarcely knew what they did until they reached his side, just as he struggled to the bank. They drew him out almost exhausted. The boy was senseless, but his mother declared he still lived as she pressed him frantically to her bosom. His preserver, powerfully built and athletic as he was, could scarcely stand, so faint was he from his exertions.

Who shall describe the scenes that followed the mother's calmness while she strove to resuscitate her boy, and her wild gratitude to his preserver when the child was out of danger and sweetly sleeping in her arms? Our pen shrinks at the task. But her words, pronounced then—we may hope in the spirit of prophecy—were remembered afterward by more than one who heard them.

"God will reward you," said she, "as I cannot. He will do great things for you in return for this day's work, and the blessings of thousands, beside mine, will attend you."

"And it was so. For to the hero of that hour were subsequently confided the destinies of a mighty nation. But throughout his long career, what tended perhaps most to make him honored and respected beyond all men, was the self sacrificing spirit which, in the rescue of that mother's child as in the more august events of his life, characterized OUR WASHINGTON.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

NOBILITY OF MECHANICS.

BY MISS M. E. WENTWORTH.

Toil on, sun burnt mechanic. God has placed thee in thy lot, perchance, to guide the flying car that whirls us on from scene to scene, or friend to friend; bind down the warring waves of ocean, tempest tost, or chain the red artillery of heaven.

Toil on! Without thy power, earth, though her sands were one vast Pactolus of gold, would be a waste of tinselled tears and glittering grief, and want and wo, and splendid misery, gleam out from all her treasured mines. Rich soils would perish in their richness, and the fruits of seasons changing, die ungathered from the harvest.

Toil on! Jehovah was a workman, too. "In the beginning God created heaven and earth," and from confused chaos sprung this perfect world, the perfect workmanship of the eternal, uncreated power. Up rose the mighty firmament, and back the sullen surges swept, submissive tamed, each to their several bounds. And then he set great lights, the glorious sun to bless the day; the timid moon to wear at night the milder lustre of the radiant orb. He painted heaven with mingling blue and white, and in the vaulted arch a modest star peeped out, seemed, by the majesty of sun and moon, like a stray lily breathing out its lore of meek and blushing loveliness, in the gay tints of opening bud and rich voluptuous blossom.

Wondering, there dawned another, and a third, 'till clustering, clinging to the spacious canopy, they read, in the calm waters of the sea, the story of their radiant loveliness. From thence assured, they fear nor sun nor moon, but faithfully distil their pensive light. Old ocean lost her crescent spray, and from her hidden depths creatures of life came up, and flew above the earth; winged fowls and birds, and flying fish, and the great whale, dark emperor of the sea.

And God created man! Six days he labored, and the seventh he reposed; while from the sea, the earth, the air, and all that in them is, went up a chorus of extatic praise to God, the first, the eternal architect. Toil on, sun burnt mechanic; heard ye of him whom babbling Jews despised? The manger-born of Nazareth?—Exalted to be Prince o'er death and hell. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught apprentice, who laid his hand upon Tiberia's rugged mane, and it was stilled?

Toil on! Drink from the dews that heaven distils; Fragrant flowers, the bursting bans, the blessed air, is untold wealth to the hard browed and bronzed mechanic. Rich coffers bring a snare canker and heart corrosion. God's wealth is yours, a wealth to which decaying gold is vanity and dross.

Toil on! Proud peer and prince, and pedant, sage, statesman, and Priest, now claim the tribute of a tomb, which fain would drive away the greedy worm and splendid eloquence and mocking tears are shed and spent above the dust which lies as common as the plebian head. The grave is the great leveller. Blest grave! Grave of the tabned mechanic!—A spirit speaks from thence, and willing ears may learn some task, which monuments of gold have not a power to teach. Proud man—learned man—go sit above that tomb, and weep to think that when old time shall tire, the sun go out with weariness, oblivion's sullen surge shall sweep away your greatness and your chivalry, above "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds," the handiwork of God's own noblemen shall live, immutable as time, while time his empire holds, eternal as eternity!

Stonington point, Vt.

JEFFERSONIAN;

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1845.

Terms of the MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

The paper published weekly for TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be remitted by mail at the Editor's risk.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.

February 7, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

February 14, 1845. 97-te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.

March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.

March 7, 1845. 99..te

REMOVAL.

The JEFFERSONIAN Printing Office has been removed to a building on Mint Street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church. We have the sign up, and shall be glad to see our friends at our new Head Quarters.

☞ Having to remove our Office, and do other outdoor jobs last week, we did not issue a paper—in fact, we could not. Having all things in order now, no such occurrence need be apprehended in future.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Our Spring Superior Court was in session last week in this place—his Honor Judge BAILEY, presiding. A good deal of business was transacted, and the conduct of Judge B. on the Bench we believe gave general satisfaction;—if we except a few offenders, whom he had to deal with:—they seemed to think he was rather a "hard case." Judge BAILEY, in our estimation, is an ornament to the Bench, both as a man and a Judge.

Our readers will find on our fourth page, a capital article on the best mode of growing Sweet Potatoes. It should be read and filed by every lover of this delicious article of diet.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Commissioners for the Town of Charlotte for the current year, to wit:

W. W. Elms, H. C. Owens,
C. J. Fox, John Rigler,
Joseph H. Wilson.

We hope these "enlightened" gentlemen will do something for the improvement of our town of a character so substantial that posterity will know they were Commissioners in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five. We call them "enlightened,"—because they were elected with a view to the erection of street lamps, which we so much need, and which we hope now soon to see erected. Our citizens pay a heavy tax, and have done so for years, and what have we to show for it, except two pumps and a host of rotten elm stumps? Give us street lamps—we can *see* that improvement, at least of a dark night

THE CONCERT.

As we did not issue a paper last week, we of course could not notice the concert given on Tuesday evening of Court, by the young gentlemen of our village, composing the Monumental Band.—There was an immense concourse of people attended the Concert—indeed the large Dining Room of Col. Alexander's Hotel was filled to overflowing, and many who went could not get into the room.

The performance of the Band was admirable.—Those who are considered judges of music, awarded the highest praise to the members of our Band, who it must be recollected, have not been practising more than about three months. The whole entertainment was a delightful one—the music was good; the singing was good, and so was the comic dancing. In relation to the performance of the young gentleman who closed the entertainment with a negro dance, it may be judged of by the remarks of a *darkie* soon after the close. "Look'ee heah, Jim," says he, "you see dat darkie on de stage?—Oh, *hoss fly*, I tell you what dat nigger sling dem legs fore to-night—he knocked dat tune all to pieces, he did dat."

The performance of the members of the Yorkville Band, who had kindly come over to assist in the entertainment, was highly creditable, and received the marked approbation of the audience, as, indeed, did the whole entertainment.

Another concert was given on Wednesday evening, but we were unable to attend. We heard it however spoken of in the highest terms of commendation

THE MINT.

The General Appropriation Bill, containing an item for rebuilding the Mint here, has passed the House of Representatives, and was before the Senate at our latest dates from Washington. An effort was made by a New York member to strike this item from the Bill; and he made a speech on the subject, which drew from Col Barringer the following reply. Col. B. also moved to so amend the appropriation for the Mint, as to make it go into effect immediately on the passage of the Bill, instead of on the 1st of July next, which was also adopted.

When Mr. *Pratt* of N. Y., had concluded his remarks in favor of striking out the appropriation for rebuilding the Mint, Col. Barringer replied as follows:

MR BARRINER, in the course of his remarks, said he desired, before the vote was taken, to submit some observations on the subject now before the committee. It was one of special interest to his own constituents, as the mint was located in his district. With them, at least, there was but one opinion in regard to the propriety of continuing the branch mint at Charlotte; and this opinion had been strongly manifested by numerous petitions presented by him to this house in favor of the measure, signed by citizens without distinction of party.—The subject, too, was one of moment to the State which, in part, he had the honor to represent, as had been shown by the passage of resolutions, through both branches of her legislature, at its recent session, asking Congress to make the necessary appropriation now called for. And it is important to a large section of the South, and, indeed, he might say, to the whole country, as it involved considerations of public policy, which cannot but engage the concern of every class of the community. The destruction of this branch mint had been felt as a serious injury, detrimental not only to the immediate section of the country he represented, but to the State and the community at large. The question before the committee is, Shall it be re-established and placed in a condition to resume its operation? I think it the duty of Congress to pass this clause of th bill for that purpose. The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom I had this subject referred at an early part of the session, have reported an appropriation of $25,000 for the erection of the necessary buildings, and $10,000 for the repair and purchase of machinery, tools, &c. The act of Congress establishing the branch mints was approved on the 3d of March, 1835, and appropriated $50,000 for the branch at Charlotte, North Carolina. This branch, with the others then established, went into operation during the year 1838, and continued its operations, with increasing success and benefit to the country, till July last, when the principal building and most of the machinery were destroyed by fire.

The law creating this branch mint, Mr. Chairman, is still unrepealed—still in force on your statute book; and there is now before Congress no proposition to repeal it. I might, then, sir, well rest the propriety and necessity of this appropriation on the duty of Congress to carry into effect the provisions of a law which is still in existence, and obligatory in its injunctions, though its object has been temporarily defeated by an event over which we had no control. I might rely with the greater confidence on this duty of Congress, especially as the policy of the branch mints has been repeatedly concurred in and reaffirmed by Congress; and heretofore every attempt to abolish them, directly or indirectly, has signally failed. These attempts, too, have been unsuccessful when the reasons for the continuance of these establishments were less urgent and forcible than at present. I trust, sir, this body will not be disposed to avail itself of the unfortunate destruction of the branch mint at Charlotte, and make an invidious distinction injurious especially to the region of country I represent, and a large portion of the South, by disregarding a law now in force, and discontinuing the operations of this mint, in the midst of the gold region, while the other branches are kept up.

The question then recurs, Mr. Chairman, ought the branch mints to be continued? Was the policy of their establishment a just and proper one? and have the objects of their creation been fulfilled thus far? And if not fully answered, have their results been such as to justify the government in sanctioning their continuance? I have, under all circumstances, since the important results of the discovery of the gold region, been the advocate of these institutions, properly established and conducted. The power to coin money is one of the the highest prerogatives of sovereignty. This power is exclusively in the general government. The states, by some of whom it was exercised through their own mints before the adoption of the constitution, have entirely surrendered it by that instrument. But, in this surrender, it is apparent, from the construction then given to the federal constitution, (and especially from No. 44 of the Federalist, written by Mr. Madison,) that the States still claimed the right to have local mints under the new government, if they were deemed necessary to their interests and the public good.

If it be said, Mr. Chairman, that the principal mint at Philadelphia has the means to coin all the gold and silver bullion that will probably ever be taken to it for that purpose, the admission may well be made, and yet the argument is not answered. It is the duty of the government having the sovereign power of coinage and regulating the value thereof, not merely to *coin* money, but to *diffuse* and distribute, as far as practicable, its coinage in its own country; to afford facilities for the acquisition and accumulation of bullion; to lessen the risk and expense of its transportation to the mints; and to foster and encourage its production and conversion into coin. The precious metals constitute the only true basis of a good paper currency, besides furnishing the safest currency of themselves. This basis should be as wide and as strong as possible, consistent with the wants and condition of a great commercial nation. These, sir, are approved and unquestionable truths; not of sectional, but high national importance. In a country of so large an extent as the United States embrace, one mint for coinage is inadequate to answer all the purposes of this power in the constitution. This is especially true when the mother mint is at a point so distant from the gold regions. Its location may, and certainly does, answer a most valuable object, being central to the trade and commerce of the Union.

If the intercourse between the different portions of this country was more easy and less expensive than it is, especially from the interior of the gold region to the seaboard, there might be, perhaps, more force in the objection to additional mints.—What, sir, has been the policy of other nations in this respect. Even in England, where, for obvious reasons, there is but one mint, where the facilities of travel and transportation are greater throughout the kingdom than they are, as yet, in the limits of almost any one of the States of this Union; even there, the government has authorized distinct systems of coinage, and separate establishments for her numerous colonies. France, before the year 1772, had thirty-one mints. In that year they were reduced to eighteen; and even now, when communication is rendered so rapid and cheap by modern improvements through the whole extent of her kingdom, she still has six mints, viz: at Paris, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Roden, and Strasburg. Mexico, where the precious metals are found, has eight mints, viz. at Mexico, Zacatecas, Durango, Guanaxuato, Chihuahua, Guadalaxara, San Louis Potosi, and the mint of the State of Mexico at Tlalpan. Peru has three mints, viz: at Lima, Cuzco, and Arequipe. Prussia has a mint at Berlin, and one at Dusseldorf. Denmark one at Copenhagen, and a branch at Altona. Under Francis 2d, of Austria, titular Emperor of Germany, Austria had a separate coinage for each of the four regions of Austria, Hungary, Lombardy, and the Low Countries, now Belgium. Each of the seven States of the Netherlands had its own coinage; Spain has a mint at Madrid, at Seville, and at Barcelona. In Switzerland, each canton has the prerogative of coinage.

The wisdom and policy of branch mints are much enhanced by the valuable mineral discoveries in our country—particularly of gold. They are becoming more important to our trade and commerce, and in all our moneyed intercourse. The mining interest, though yet in its infancy, embraces a very considerable portion of the South. New developments are being made daily, new and richer mines are constantly discovered, and their annual product is regularly increasing. This increase will be still greater in consequence of the low prices of agricultural produce; more particularly of our chief staple, cotton, of which there is already an over production. Labor will be diverted from these channels, and, with additional capital, be employed in mining pursuits. There is already a very large capital invested in this growing interest. By the census of 1840, which in this as in many other respects, is very imperfect, and falls much below the real truth, in the year 1889, there were then employed in gold mining 1836 persons; capital invested $234.300; and gold raised, $529.500; of which North Carolina produced $256.000, and Georgia $122.0000; South Carolina Virginia, Alabama, and Tennessee, the remainder. The amount then deposited for coinage was $385.000.—The annual average coinage since 1830 to 1842, embracing a period when the mines began to yield larger products than before, was estimated at $800 000. It is now much larger—certainly more more than a million a year. Indeed sir in 1843, the coinnge of the branch mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega alone was $877.787. During the last six months, there have been at least 5,000 persons employed in mining operations, and in the gold region generally more than double that number. In the gold region of my own State, and from a few mines in South Carolina in reach of the mint at Charlotte, from data in my possession derived from reliable sources, I estimate the amount found last year at $600.000, and in Georgia an amount equal at least to that sum. As an illustration of the extent, and the kind of labor and capital which is beginning now to be most successfully employed in mining operations, I will remark that I have in my possession certificates from three small companies, composed of plain but respectable men, whose veracity I can vouch for, and who labor with their own hands in their pits, stating that from one hill in one of the counties I represent, with sixteen hands, in eighteen months preceding November last, they raised $51,970 worth of gold. This sum was raised from vein mines, at a small comparative expense. The mines, too, are now worked with more skill and science, and less expense than formerly. Our own people are chiefly engaged in them; and in a great degree they are of that class of laborers who cannot, without much loss and inconvenience, transmit their bullion to Philadelphia; and who, without the facilities furnished by the branch mints, are subjected to heavy exactions, which they are little able to bear, by being compelled to bring their gold into market, at a discount for the benefit of dealers and speculators who can better afford the risk and expense of remittance to the mother mint. The expense of transportation is estimated at from 3 to 5 per cent., and the loss on the sales at the place of production without the aid of the branch mints furnishing the true tests and the means of obtaining the real value, is at least from 5 to 10 per cent. among the mass of the miners. The net loss, therefore, to the laborers on the real value of their bullion, is from 8 to 15 per cent. To those laborers a mint within their reach is all important. It is a boon indeed. It is a just and real protection to their domestic industry, giving a new and vigorous impulse to a most laborious and hazardous pursuit.

[Here Col. Barringer gave a table of the coinage at the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., and at this place, since 1838, for which we have not room.]

During the past year, sir, but for the event which has rendered this appropriation necessary, the amount of coinage at the Charlotte branch would have been still larger than that of the preceding year. The amount for seven months of the year preceding the burning of the mint, was $167,349 93, a large increase over the corresponding time of the former year. And the superintendent thinks, but for that event, it would have been, for the whole year, between four and five hundred thousand dollars. The gold region, sir, is an extensive one; and without the branch mints it must not only be subjected to the loss and inconvenience already alluded to, but the important policy of the nation in coining at least its own native bullion, by its own mints, will be in a very considerable degree, defeated;—for without them a large portion of gold will be carried elsewhere than to the mint at Philadelphia. It will be melted into bars and ingots, and exported as an articele of merchandize and exchange to foreign markets, and, to that extent, at least, be an injury to the national coinage; or deposited with mints of private coinage, established without the authority of the government. I need not here, sir, dilate on the evils attending the coinage of private mints.—We have had some experience in the gold regions on this subject, (perhaps under as favorable circumstances as establishments of this kind could be conducted,) and we have felt the depreciation and want of uniformity in the currency, which will always inevitably follow their operations. By the mints of the government, too, sir, you prevent much fraud in buying and selling bullion, when a ready means of detection is furnished, not only for adulterated metal, but base coin.

They give us, also, as far as such establishments can accomplish that end, a currency of coin in the circles of our own trade in the gold region. I am no advocate, sir, for an exclusive metallic currency; such a theory would be found to be utterly impracticable in the present condition of our country, and wholly inefficient for the vast commerce of this nation. But, sir, I desire to see the specie basis enlarged. I wish to see as much coin as possible in the moneyed intercourse of the people; and I think we have a right, at least, for our share of it in the gold region, at the places of production. When taken to Philadelphia, our bullion rarely returns in the shape of coin. When converted at branch mints, it circulates, and is retained among us at least for a considerable time. In asking this appropriation, we demand but an act of justice to that section of the country which seeks and derives but little benefit from the legislation of the government other than the general blessings which flow from its administration.

The location at Charlotte is at a thriving and populous town for the interior, and central for all that section of the gold region. Making every allowance for the difficulties which attended the commencement of its operation, or, if you choose, for early errors, perhaps inseparable from its organization, the beneficial results and success for the Branch mint at Charlotte have fully justified the reasons of its establishment. Individual enterprise or local exertion cannot supply the loss we have sustained.—It must be repaired by the general government if at all. We desire not an expensive but an efficient and safe establishment. From the estimate and plan of the director of the mother mint, this appropriation will answer that purpose. This comparatively small expense is indispensable to secure the object. There is still uninjured a considerable amount of the public property, which can be used in the re establishment of the mint and which would be a loss without it. I trust, therefore, that this Congress will not depart from a policy which has been gravely adopted, which has proved most beneficial in its practice, and which is demanded by every consideration of justice and propriety.

Mr Holmes intimated his purpose to offer an amendment to remove the branch mint to Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Barringer, in reply, said that so far as the gold region was interested, there might almost as well be no branch mint, as to remove it to Charleston. All the reasons of policy which at first applied to the creation of the branch mints, operate with as much force against Charleston as Philadelphia. Charleston is on the sea board. The miners have but little communication with that city, except by the slow trasportation of wagons. It is more than 200 miles from Charlotte, which is the centre of the gold region. Besides the increased expense which would by the removal, there would be an entire loss of the public property at Charlotte. It would, in short, be an act of gross injustice to my State, and in direct conflict with the policy which originally established the branch mints.

The amendment offered by Mr. Barringer, providing for the expenditure of the appropriations for the branch mint at Charlotte, as soon as practicable, was then adopted as the annual appropriations under the bill do not go into effect till July next.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. POLK was inaugurated on last Tuesday, and is now discharging the duties of the high office to which the American people have called him. As yet, all is conjecture as to his cabinet, so far as we here can tell. The last team made up for him, is by a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, as follows: James Buchanan, of Pa., Secretary of State; George Bancroft, of Mass., of Treasury; John Y. Mason, Va., of Navy; W. O. Butler, Ky., of War; R. J. Walker, Missp., Attorney-General, and Cave Johnson, Tenn., Postmaster-General. It is said Mr Calhoun was tendered the State Department, but declined. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says:

There is one portrait, however, which has just been drawn by a Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald, of Saturday last, which is very much to our own taste. Here it is:

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"Despatches from England were received to-day by the State Department, of interest. Mr Calhoun stands perfectly aloof in the contest for the formation of the Cabinet. He represents no *clique*, no faction, and asks nor desires any thing but what is right, and will submit to nothing wrong."

PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

The whole country seems to be alive with public rejoicings at the passage of the Texas Resolutions through Congress. We venture to say that no measure that ever passed Congress has caused such a thrill of joy throughout the whole country. Cannot the Democracy of old Mecklenburg get together and join in the general song?

We think if there are any two men who should feel more sincerely gratified at this triumph than any others, it is John Tyler and old father RITCHIE, of the Enquirer. In behalf of the measure they have labored in season and out of season. And old Hickory!—how his aged eyes will flash with joy, when he hears the glorious news. We hope it was carried to him by express.

☞ The new U. S. Senate, which met on Wednesday last to act on Mr Polk's Cabinet appointments, is composed of 24 federalists and 25 Democrats—two vacancies, one in Virginia and one in Indiana.

More Justice.—Calvin Fairbanks, (a preacher,) the accomplice of Miss Webster, in stealing negroes in Kentucky, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to six years' hard labor, in the Penitentiary. He plead guilty, and prayed the mercy of the court.

BRITISH INSOLENCE.

The London *Times*, the official organ of the British Ministry, lately put out an article, saying that Brother Jonathan had better keep hands off of Texas and Oregon, as great Britain might have a word to say in the matter! Here is a direct threat to scare the United States; and yet it is copied with approbation by the National Intelligencer and all the leading whig papers of our own country. Let Great Britain dare to interfere with us in relation to Texas and Oregon, if she wishes another whipping.

☞ The markets are still depressed, though the last arrivals from Europe brough: encouraging news. Cotton has risen about a quarter of a cent in the pound.

A resolution has passed the Legislature of Alabama, to submit to the people through the ballot-box, the question of the removal of the seat of Government from Tuscaloosa.

THE POSTAGE BILL.

The Bill noticed in our last publication, for altering and reducing the rates of postage, after passing the Senate, was amended in the House, so as to make the rates on letter postage 5 cents under 300 miles and 10 cents over that distance, instead of a uniform rate of five cents, and in that form passed. It was under discussion in the Senate, and we have no doubt that body agreed in the amendment of the House, and that the Bill is now a law. We consider this law most iniquitous in its character. It is designed to still further burden the industrial and laboring classes, by throwing the Post-Office establishment on the Treasury for support, and, thus form an excuse for keeping up the present abominable tariff. In this sense, it is doubly oppressive.—The commercial and manufacturing men in the northern cities are the ones who will be relieved by this reduction in postage, and they are the ones who are benefitted by the Tariff; so when the postage is so reduced as to throw the burden of the Post-Office establishment on the customs, they are relieved, and the farmer and mechanic, who are oppressed by the tariff, and who seldom write letters, are still further oppressed.

The following is the vote by which the bill passed the House. We are glad to see that nearly every Southern member of both parties voted against this iniquitous bill. By the remarks of Mr. *Thompson*, of Mississippi, the reader can get a good idea of the real character of this measure:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbot, Anderson, Baker, Barnard, Benton, Bidlack, James Black, Brengle, Brinkerhoff, Broadhead, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Burke, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Shepard Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Causin, Clinton, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Darragh, Garrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, Dean, Dellet, Dickey, Dillingham, Douglass, Dunlap, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Fish, Florence, Foot, Foster, Fuller, Giddings, Byram Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Edward S. Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Hays, Herrick, Hubbell, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Preston King, Daniel P. King, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lyon, McCauslen, Maclay, McClelland, McDowell, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Joseph Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Moseley, Murphy, Norris, Owen, Parmenter, Patterson, Phoenix, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, Emery D. Potter, Pratt, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, Charles M. Reed, Reding, Ritter, Robinson, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, Russell, St. John, Sample, Schenck, Severance, Thomas H. Seymour, David L. Seymour, Simons, Slidell, Albert Smith, John T. Smith, Stetson, Andrew Stewart, John Stewart, A. P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Thomasson, Tibatts, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Wentworth, Wethered, Wheaton, Benjamin White, Williams, Winthrop, William Wright, Joseph A. Wright, and Yost—128.

Nays—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Barringer, Bayly, Belser, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bowlin, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, William J. Brown, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Clingman, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, John W. Davis, Deberry, Dromgoole, Ficklin, French, Goggin, Willis Green, Hammett, Haralson, Henley, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Lucas, Lumpkin, McClernand, McConnell, McKay, Isaac E. Morse, Newton, Payne, Pettit, Peyton, Rayner, David S. Reid, Reiffe, Rhett, Roberts, Saunders, Senter, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Steenrod, Stiles, Summers, Taylor, Thompson, Tucker, Weller, John White, Woodward, and Yancey—74.

[Mr. BOYD having been temporarily absent when his name was called, asked the general consent of the House to record his vote; which was refused. He said he should have voted in the negative had he been permitted.]

So the bill was passed.

The title having been read, viz: "A bill to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the post office department," and agreed to, (as the reporter understood.)

Mr. HOUSTON rose and asked leave to call up a motion of recommendation made a few days since.

Mr. THOMPSON rose and objected to the title, and moved to amend it by striking out the title and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"A bill to make the post office department a nuisance, and to guaranty the tariff law of 1842."

Mr. ELMER raised the point of order against the amendment, on the ground that it was a reflection on the House.

The SPEAKER overrullied the point of order, stating that he considered the amendment in order.

Mr. THOMPSON said no opportunity has been allowed me for the expression of my views on this subject. The course I have pursued on this bill has been followed with a view to make known my determined opposition to this measure. This bill is passed, and, in truth, I consider the title offered, in my opinion, the most correct and trouthful title that can be made. The only object I have in view is to illustrate this proposition.

No member on this floor, in the discussion of this bill, has pretended to assert that the revenues that will arise under the rates established by this law will be sufficient to keep in operation the present post routs as they now exist. This is a fact beyond all dispute. No one has the temerity to deny it.—Then it follows, as a consequence, that, either the present mail service must be discontinued, or the money necessary to keep it in operation must be drawn from the treasury; and by the calculation of the chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads, we are informed that the receipts under this bill will not exceed $2,000,000; and that a requirement, to keep up the present mail facilities, will be at least $3,000,000 in addition. Now, sir, this simple statement verifies the amendment of the title now offered.

Mr Speaker, the great mass of the people of the United States are agriculturists; and in this matter their interest is adverse to the commercial men of the cities. And while the members on this floor from the cities are few, and the members from the interior are numerous, yet the cities, weak as they are, are now prevailing over the country. And the effect will be that, if you discontinue the mail routes and mail service now existing in the country, the great mass of the people of the United States will sensibly feel the Post Office Department as a public nuisance; and such will be the discontent in this country that I am greatly mistaken if members will not yet feel the wrath of an indignant people. The canting phrase that your letters are cheap, will not save members from their severest censure. The people know this government, and feel its advantages, only through the post office. Heretofore they have been content with such facilities as they were afforded by the accruing revenues of that department; they are not willing to give up these advantages, so long and so happily enjoyed by the mass of the people.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am to be told that it is not the intention of this bill to curtail the mail service

now enjoyed. Then you must draw from the treasury the necessary means to sustain the department. This fact will make this bill a public nuisance, and guaranty the continuance of the tariff law of 1842. Thus you will make the man who does not use the post office pay for the correspondence of those who choose to avail themselves of its convenience. You make those who do not correspond, defray the expense of the correspondence of those for whose benefit the post office was established. For sixty years it has been generally agreed that those who use the post office should meet and pay the expenses necessary to keep it up; and this violation of the general wish will form another reason for the propriety of the amendment of the title.

But there is another part of this bill which will render it odious to the country, and, in my estimation, is an outrage to the common sense of the country. I will allude to the franking privilege of the members of Congress. It is required of each postmaster to keep an account of all the free matter which comes to each office. The postage is to be paid out of the treasury of the United States. The result of this arrangement will be, that while but few will be the recipients of our favors, the many will have to pay the charges incurred in dispensing these bounties of the members of Congress. Thus this bill will become a public nuisance.

In addition to this, while the poor postmasters, and the contractors and others connected with the Post Office Department, have heavy penalties attached to the violation of their privileges, small as they are under this bill, yet lordly members of Congress can use or abuse their privileges and no penalty is affixed. This supposes a purity on the part of members of Congress, and a suspicion of the other persons connected with the post office, which will strike our citizens with amazement, and will entitle this bill to the appellation I have given it.

[Here several members called Mr. Thompson to order, but soon withdrew their calls]

Mr. Thompson resumed. I will relieve gentlemen if they withdraw their points of order. I will content myself with merely entering my protest against this bill, though I was exceedingly desirous of expressing my views *in extenso* in opposition to this iniquitous measure. In five minutes I will conclude my remarks. I will not embarrass the Speaker.

The franking privilege, as secured by this bill, is an odious privilege. Under it a member may frank the letters of all his friends, and incur no penalty. He becomes a poor agent of the Post Office Department; and all others abusing its privileges are severely punished. This provision will make this bill an abomination in the eyes of the people, or I am greatly decived.

One other point. So meagre and despicable will be the remuneration to your country postmasters, that it will be impossible for the government to command materials worthy of the high trust to be reposed in this most useful and necessary class of officers. It throws the post offices into unworthy hands, and this bill will become a public nuisance. As I have no hope of carrying the amendment I have proposed, I will relieve gentlemen and withdraw it.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

We discover that the corporal's guard of federalists in the Wilmington District, have nominated Mr. *Thomas D. Meares*, as a candidate for Congress in opposition to General McKay, the present able and worthy democratic member. If Mr. Meares accepts the nomination, he must be either crazy, or very anxious of the distinction of being badly beaten. Gen. McKay would scarcely know an opponent was in the field.

We discover that a host of candidates is popping up in the mountain District. Gen. Edney, the Hon James Graham, and Mr. *Clingman*, the present abolition member, are all candidates. So says the Asheville Messenger, which urges a caucus to settle the matter. Were we not afraid of doing him an injury, we would say a word in favor of Mr. Graham. He made a useful business member, though a whig, and never consorted with the abolitionists to plot the ruin of the people whose rights he was elected to guard. For the honor of the State, and the whole south, we hope Cingman will never be sent back again. He should be made an example of.

From what we can gather among our opponents, we suppose Col. *Barringer* will again be their candidate in this District.

STANDING UP TO PRINCIPLE.

We are pleased to see that an appropriation for continuing the Cumberland Road, in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, ($300.000 for each State,) has been rejected by the Democracy in the House of Representatives. Several other similar appropriations met the same fate. This is standing up to Republican principles. This business of Internal Improvements by the federal government is one of the grossest usurpations ever committed by Congress.

BRITISH CONQUESTS.

The whigs have all along pretended not to believe that Great Britain had any desire of extending her influence and power on the Pacific. They said she would not have Texas, did not want Mexico, and was not seeking to possess the Californias. By every unprejudiced observer, these assertions were believed to be false; and a recent disclosure proves them to be so. When Santa Ana was arrested, papers were found on his person, which showed that he had a treaty nearly completed, for ceding the Californias to great Britain for a trivial consideration! Of this there is no doubt; and the plot was broken up only by the fall of Santa Ana. If this plan had succeeded, our commerce on the Pacific would have been annihilated in a year.

FATAL DUEL.

An affair of honor came off near the Hampton Course, at Augusta, on Thursday, the 20th ult., between Maj. John Partlow, of Abbeville District, and John G. Burton, Esq., of Newberry District, S. C.—They fought with Muskets, at ten paces, and Mr. Burton fell mortally wounded at the first fire. He was conveyed to Hubbard's Hotel, Hamburg, and died ten hours afterwards. Both of these gentlemen had married each other's sisters, and the difficulty which led to this fatal result, is said to have originated in private affairs, of which the public should know nothing. The mode of fighting was chosen by Mr. Burton, and to say the least of it was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton's, Lieut. Goggins, of the U. S. Army fell in a similar rencontre, years ago, on which occasion this unusual weapon was used, and we imagine he derived the precedent from that affair.

South Carolinian.

TEXAS ANNEXED!

THE UNION SAVED!!

It is with a thrill of joy, that we announce to our readers, that the joint Resolutions for the re-annexation of Texas to the Union have passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 25, a majority of TWO! Yes, the gallant "Lone Star," now glitters in our glorious galaxy of Sovereign and independent States. The South is safe—the Union is safe against the foul machinations of our ancient enemy, Great Britain, and against the vile plots of our domestic foes, the northern abolitionists The struggle in the Senate was a hard one. The federalists in and out of that body did all they could to rally all their Senators against the Resolutions:—by turns, they were entreated and threatend, but all would not do. Three whig Senators proved that they loved their country more than party—that they were not the tools of English rapacity, but American Senators, and voted for, and passed the Resolutions. They have immortalized themselves. The names of Merrick, of Maryland, Henderson, of Mississippi, and Johnston, of La., who had the honest independence to vote for these Resolutions, in defiance of the menaces and mandates of their party, will be engraved on the heart of every true American for all future time; while the *twenty-five* federalists who voted against the Resolutions—*against* their country and *for* Great Britain—will be marked with as severe a popular reprobation as were even the *tories* of the revolution.

It will be seen by the vote below, that every Democrat in the Senate voted for the Resolutions, which with the three patriotic whigs, made 27—while every vote cast against them was by a whig! What will the people of Virginia say to their recreant Senators, *Rives* and *Archer*, and of North Carolina to *Mangum*, and of Georgia to *Berrien*, and of Louisiana to *Barrow*, and of Tennessee to *Foster* and *Jarnagin?* Can these traitors escape the indignation of their outraged constituency? But we are now too much rejoiced, and in too good a humor to scold.

It will be seen that Col. *Benton* voted for the Resolutions We rejoice at this. It goes far to redeem him in our estimation. We forgive him for the past, and hope never again to feel bound to censure his public course.

The following are the Joint Resolutions as they passed the Senate, and the vote on them:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the *State of Texas*, with a republican form of geverument, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2 *And be it further resolved*, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes, and also springs; and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind, which may belong to or be due or owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct, but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

Sec. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic, then,

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two representatives in Congress until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texian territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the governments of Texas and the United States; and the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The following are the yeas and nays on the above resolutions:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodridge—25.

Our whig friends must recollect that they are now living under the Democratic administration of James K. Polk. They must "lie low and keep dark;" particularly such as hold office, and such as hav'nt learn't yet who *J-a-m-e-s K. P-o-l-k* is.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

We understand the recent election for Brigadier General for this Brigade, resulted in the election of Col. William H. Neal, of this County, by some 17 votes over Maj. R. S. Young, of Cabarrus.

(From the Baltimore Argus.)

PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS RESOLUTIONS BY THE SENATE:—THE PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH.

"Truth is mighty and must prevail:—The will of the people is omnipotent and must abundantly triumph. The unclouded sun of the Twenty Eighth of February ushers in the gratifying and cheering intelligence of the passage by the U. S. Senate of the resolution for the annexation of Texas. This event looked for so long and ardently by the great body of the American people, has crowned their fondest aspirations, and brings to the bosom of every true patriot gladness and congratulation. In the passage of these resolutions we witness the triumphant preponderance of Republicanism and patriotism, over monarchical sycophancy and British servility:—for we blush to say it, that there do exist those amongst us, who would rather subserve the views and interests of all-grasping Britain, than promote the honor, prosperity and welfare of their native country. But the result has shown that their opinions and machinations are but as feathers when placed in the balance with the expressed and determined will of the people. This is all powerful: for although a concatenation of circumstances may, for a time, delay its fulfilment, the event is sure to crown it with abundant triumph.—In the achievement of this glorious result too much credit cannot be given to those who voted in the affirmative. They have thus had the high honor of placing upon the brow of their native land a jewel beyond all price; and of adding to the glorious constellation of our happy Union, the "lone" and brilliant Star of Texas. Senator Merrick, we are pleased to observe also voted for the measure, and for his patriotic firmness is deserving of all thanks. To those who voted against the annexation we have nothing to say. We feel assured that in after times, reflection will bring its own sting, and cause them to refer to this *one* act with mortification and regret. As Americans we feel proud of the position which our country now occupies in the eyes of the civilized world. Actuated at all times by justice, moderation and wisdom, with a due and proper regard for the rights of all, she has attained that proud eminence on the list of nations, which the Annexation of Texas is yet destined to increase. But it were needless for us to rejoice, when the voice of the whole American people will speak for itself—Wherever the glorious tidings are received there will be heard but one continued shout of exultation: until from Maine to Georgia, the report of resounding cannon will be heard—welcoming the "lone Star" to her proud position in our Nation's galaxy.

MEXICAN NEWS.—STILL LATER.

Our latest advices from Mexico, dated 3rd instant, give no further particulars of the progress of Santa Anna's trial, then was contained in our paper of last week He was still confined in the Castle of Perote, and on the 22nd ultimo, had addressed a long letter to the Chamber of Deputies, expatiating in a vain glorious style, upon the services he had rendered Mexico, and begs like a dog, for the little blood which remains in his mutilated body, to be spared. Insisting, that he has had no views of personal aggrandizement, he admits his errors to have been only errors of judgment,—acknowledging the consummation of the recent Revolution, and yielding to the public will, he renounces the Presidency, and expresses a wish to be allowed to atone for his alleged evil. by voluntary expatriation, and the consequent loss of property, and friends. Of his probable fate, a correspondent of the Picayune thus speaks: "Government no doubt regrets that he did not escape, as it is desirous of being generous with him, but at the same time fears public opinion, which is very stormy against the wretch. Should Santa Anna not be punished with all the rigor of the laws, another revolution against the actual Government would no doubt be the result. Great confidence is felt by all in the present Government, which in my opinion will prove to be a good one, and the first truly republican one this people has ever known.

"Respecting Texas, I would say that it is useless ever to expect the consent of this Government to its annexation to the United States. If it should be annexed, it will make a great deal of noise here, but nothing further than *talk* will result from it in my opinion."

The papers from every department of Mexico are filled with gratulations upon the recent events in that Country.—*South Carolinian.*

SANTA ANNA IN MEXICO.

A gentleman just from the city of Mexico informs us that it is impossible, for those who have not witnessed it, to conceive the full measure of indignity which is now heaped upon the head of the tyrant. Santa Anna himself says that the treatment he received in Texas, while a prisoner, was infinitely more humane than that he experiences at the hands of his own countrymen. The long pent up wrath of the Mexicans now finds went in a thousand different ways. Every portrait, every statue, every thing, in short, that might keep alive a remembrance of the tyrant, has been insulted, mutilated and destroyed; his name is introduced in ribald songs, and sung at every corner; caricatures are hawked about showing him in every conceivable odious light; rude jests and obscene pasquinades are let off at his expense, and his past acts are coupled with everything infamous. But a few weeks since, and this same populace dared not breathe his name save in praise—*Picayune, Feb*, 19.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian says:— "We are indebted to the Hon. D. S. Kauffman, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate of Texas, for the Report of that Committee on the subject of annexation, with the correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the Hon. A. J. Donelson, the U. S. Charge d'Affaires. The Report is eloquently written, strongly urges annexation upon the terms proposed by the United States, and was unanimously adopted by the Senate. The Correspondence of Maj. Donelson exhibits much diplomatic ability, a thorough knowledge of his subject and the people he was among, and reflects great credit on that distinguished gentleman. His selection for that mission at this juncture was exceedingly fortunate for both countries, and having fulfilled its duties in the most satisfactory manner, we now hope to see him called to another post of still greater distinction"

Georgia Constitutionalist.

A COON TREED BY A DUMB BOY.

We cut the following amusing incident from a recent letter of a Columbus correspondent of the Mt. Vernon Banner:

"On Saturday last the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum had an exhibition in the House. Several members undertook to quiz them on political subjects. One wrote the question on a piece of paper, "*what is a raccoon?*" and handed it to an intelligent little fellow among the pupils: promptly and quick the answer appeared written in a large round hand upon his slate, "it is a four legged animal, *filthy in its habits, and is a whig.*" A whig sent up the question to one of the pupils, he supposed to be a coon, wishing to know where a democrat ought to go when he died. The answer was promtly seen on the slate, "to the place of bliss." The coon tried no more experiments."—*Banner.*

DUEL ON THE TAPIS!,

The Muscogee (Ga.) *Democrat* of Saturday, says: "A hostile meeting between two gentlemen of high standing from Milledgeville, Ga., is expected to take place on Monday next, on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee river near this city. One of the beligerants has already arrived in town with his friends and the other is probably in the neighborhood. We understand that an effort is making by some of our citizens, to reconcile the parties, but we apprehend, from the nature and long continuance of the difficulty between them, it will be without success. Rumor says they are to fight at the very short distance of seven feet! If so, the affair will doubtless be a bloody one!"

The parties above referred to, are Col. A. H Kenan and Gen. J. W. A. Sanford. We trust the quarrel between them will be amicably settled without an exchange of shots.—*Mercury.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Mr. *Robert M. Miller*, of Lancaster, S. C., to Miss *Ann Elizabeth Cureton.*

[Fee received.]

In the Town of Monroe, Union county, on the 23d ultimo, by William H. Simpson, Esq., *Mr. Lemuel Helms* to *Miss Abigail Mulair.*

In this County, on the 18th inst., by William Barnett, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM FERREL to Miss ELVIRA BROWN. Cheer up, old bachelors, there is always hope while there is life.

DIED,

In this Town, on the evening of the 27th ult., after a protracted illness, Mrs. *Eliza Alexander*, consort of T. N. Alexander, Esq., Sheriff of the County. Mrs. Alexander was a meek, exemplary christian, and has left an affectionate husband and five small children to mourn the loss of their nearest and dearest earthly friend.

In this County, on the 25th instant, Miss *Mary K. Henderson*, aged about 16 or 17 years, daughter of James P. Henderson, Esq.

In Cabarrus county, on the 2d instant, Mr. *Robert Neal*, aged about 50 years.

In Mecklenburg County, near Davidson College, on the 6th ult., Mrs. NANCY POTTS, wife of Mr. Robert Potts, in her 51st year. During thirty three years she had professed the religion of Christ and adorned her profession; her end was peace. She is gone, leaving a desolate companion, an afflicted family and a wide circle of friends to mourn their loss, but we trust her eternal gain.

In this county, on the 16th instant, Miss MARGARET C. ALEXANDER, daughter of Mr. Isaac F. Alexander, aged 15 years.

In this County, on the 10th ult., *Dr. M. W. Alexander*, one of our most respectable citizens, aged about 45 years, leaving a large family to mourn his death.

Notice.

HAVING left my books, accounts, &c., in the hands of Col. M. W. Alexander, at the Charlotte Hotel, I request all those indebted to me in any way, to call on Col A. and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business without delay.

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.

March 7, 1845 99 f

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel C. Crawford, on account of newspaper subscription or otherwise, are informed that the Trustee has placed the accounts in the hands of Mr. John S. Means, who is authorized to make settlements. Those indebted would do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as the business must be closed.

☞ Persons at a distance owing for the paper, can transmit their respective dues by mail at my risk. It is unpleasant to have to sue the friends of the paper, but such is the state in which Mr. Crawford left his business, that collections *must be made* as soon as possible.

T. F. HAMPTON.

March 7, 1845 99 f

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of ELMS & MARTIN has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle with Wm. W. Elms, who is fully authorized to settle all accounts due the concern.

W. W. ELMS,
J. L. MARTIN.

March 5, 1845 99--1w

W. W. ELMS

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the entire interest of his late partner in their Store, and has now on hand a fine assortment of GOODS of every description, which he will sell on very moderate terms. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. L. Martin retires from the firm for the purpose of locating himself in New York City; but takes this method of returning thanks to a generous public for their liberal patronage to him, and asks a continuance of the same for his successor, Mr. Elms.

March 7, 1845 99--1w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Taylor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to me in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their dues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences.

Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Charlotte.

R. G. ALLISON.

March 7, 1845 96-:tac.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Charles E. Moss & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January last. Those indebted to said firm are requested to pay up as soon as convenient. Such as owe accounts, if they cannot cash them, will please call and close them by note. Leroy Springs is fully authorized to close the business of the late firm.

NEW CONCERN.

LEROY SPRINGS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the customers of the above firm, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS of C. E. Moss & Co., and is ready at the old stand to sell

BARGAINS

to such as wish them. He will start to the north in a few days with the intention of laying in, at cash prices, a stock of Goods, (taken in connexion with his present superior stock,) unsurpassed in Western North Carolina. He is determined not to be undersold, and to give the best bargains ever bought in this part of the country. He invites his old friends and customers, and the public generally, to give him a call, and test his sincerity.

Charlotte, Feb 23, 1845 98-f

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, between the 13th and 16th of February, 1845, the following notes, to wit: One note on W. T. Lemmons, due August, 1844, for $11, payable to David C. & James M. Purvines; one note for $8 and 41 cents, due in November, 1844; one note on Silas M. Lemmons for about $3 and 50 cents; one on R. H. Weddington & Margaret Hart for $18 and 65 cents, due in April, 1844; one note on A. Hall for $30 and 90 cents, due February, 1844, two notes on James Hall; one note on W. C. Morton for $5, and 67 cents; one note on J. S. Black for $7, due in 1841; one note on John C. Sauceman for $21, due in the fall of 1843, with a credit of $16 in August, 1844; one note on D. A. Peanick, $561 due in the fall of 1843; two notes on Hugh & Eli Stewart, one for $190 with a credit of $103 payable to John Flow; one note payable to Hugh Wilson for $17, due in 1842; one note on John Ford for $9 67 cents, due in Feb., 1844; three notes on Samuel Woodall; one note on Samuel Woodall & A. Dulin for $15, due 1838; one note on John C. Dennis for $1 90 cents; together with various other notes and constable receipts. I forwarn all persons from trading for said notes, and will give the above reward for the recovery of the pocket book and papers.

JAMES C. FLOW.

Feb 1845 99--f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

UNION COUNTY:

IN EQUITY.

February Term, 1845.

Geo. J. Long and others, vs. Evan A. Crowell and Catharine his wife. } Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication should be make for six weeks in the "Meck.enburg Jeffersonian," notifying said defendants that they appear at our next Conrt of Equity to be held for said county, at Monroe, on the 11th of August next, to answer said petition, or it will be set for hearing ex parte.

C. M. D. M'CAULEY, c. m. e.

Feb. 15, 1845. 99-6w

Ranaway,

ON the 21st November last, from James Wallace, an indented apprentice by the name of WILLIAM SYDNEY McLEAN. And from R. L. De Armond, in July, 1844, an indented apprentice, (a mulatto,) by the name of JACK HARRIS.—The subscribers, their owners, will give a reward of five cents each for the apprehension of said boys; and they forbid any person employing or harboring them, at the peril of the law.

R. L. DE ARMOND,
JAMES WALLACE, Jr.

Feb. 28, 1845. 99-3w

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th of February last, a sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, with a blaze face, her left hind leg white about half way to the knee. I will give a liberal reward to any one who will take up said mare and deliver her to me, or give me any information so I can get her. Information lodged at Cowan's Ford Mecklenburg County, N. C., will be attended to.

H. BLAKELY.

March 1, 1845. 99-3w*

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the property belonging to the estate of the late Maj. Thomas Alexander, deceased, advertised to take place at Mrs. Wilson's, on the 3d instant, has been postponed to the 15th, when it will positively take place at the Mills of Edwin Alexander, 8 miles north of Charlotte.

There will be sold a likely NEGRO MAN and various other articles. Also, a valuable PLANTATION on Mallard Creek will at the same time and place be Rented for the current year. Sale to take place precisely at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Terms made known at the sale.

EDWIN ALEXANDER, } Exrs.
I. S. ALEXANDER, }

March 5, 1845 99-ts

POST OFFICE,
Charlotte, N. C.,
February 1, 1845.

AS heretofore, the mails at this Office will arrive and be closed as follows:

The *Northern Mail* closed at 1 o'clock p. m., on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The *Southern Mail* closed at 5 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday.

Lincoln Mail due at 4 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed next mornings at 7 a. m.

Camden Mail, due at 7 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed Monday and Thursday at 7 a. m.

Providence Mail, due 7 p. m., Saturday—closed at 5 a. m. Friday.

Steele Creek Mail, due Thursday 6 p. m.—closes Tuesday 5 a. m.

Statesville Mail, due Friday 7 p. m.—closes Saturday 4 a. m.

Beatty's Ford Mail, due 8 p. m. Friday—closes 5 a. m. Saturday.

Wadesboro' Mail, due Friday 6 p. m.—closes Tuesday 2 p. m.

Chester Mail, due Wednesday 9 p. m.—closes Thursday 4 a. m.

Letters intended for those mails which are closed before 6 o'clock in the morning, should be deposited in the office before 8 o'clock the previous evening. For the other mails, they should be placed in the office half an hour before the closing of the Mails.

J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

Valuable Land for SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Absolem Sherrill, and for the perposes mentioned in said Trust, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 21st. day of March next, that valuable Tract of land on which said Sherrill now resides, containing.

400 Acres of land,

lying on the Catawba river in Catawba county, immediately at Sherrill's Ford. The tract is one of the most valuable on the river, and contains about 100 acres of first rate river bottom. There is on it an excellent dwelling house, brick kitchen, and all the necessary outhouses all in first rate order. Those wishing a bargain would do well to view the premises and attend the sale. The sale will take place on the plantation, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

A. H. SHUFORD, Trustee.

Jan. 31, 1845. 95:-ts.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88--f

Agricultural.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE CULTURE OF THE SWEET POTATOE

The Sweet Potatoe, (*Convolvulus batatas,*) was introduced into England previous to the Irish potatoe, and was in those days supposed to possess the qualities of restoring decayed vigor to the human frame; and consequently more frequently found in the shop of the confectioner, than in the larder of the cook. It is a native both of Spain and the Canary Islands, and was, as an edible, in such *bad repute*, that the renowned *Evylin*, in his work on Gardening, as early as the year 1699, recommends that potatoes should be planted in the worst ground. We are glad that we live in an age and country, where we can say, plant sweet potatoes in your best land; though in all probability, in the days of the author above quoted, the promise of this root was such that it held forth no inducements to the cultivator; and certainly time has shown that England's climate and soil, has proved uncongenial to its improvement.—There are many, even in our southern country, at this day, who take his advice and neglect this crop, from the sole fact perhaps, that they themselves are not fond of potatoes, not consulting the tastes of voracious hogs and cows, who, squealing and lowing for corn and hay, would be happily regaled with a satisfactory meal from the potatoe pile.

In the south, we regard the successful cultivation of the sweet potatoe as an easy attainment. It delights in a sandy, rather light, deep, and well stirred soil, which must be located on a dry subsoil, though in some instances we have seen good potatoes raised on clay lands. A moist atmosphere, the temperature of which is warm, appears most conducive to the early growth and pleasant flavor of the sweet potatoe.

From its great use culinary concerns, it deserves more attention at the hands of our southern planters than it has as yet received. The climate south of 36 degrees, has been found admirably adapted to its growth; and no crop can be planted which will yield more to the acre. The fine effect which they give when fed to milch cows, should make it a favorite with all who delight in good milk and butter.—When dried in a brick oven, they furnish the materials for making a most delightful and wholesome beverage in the shape of potatoe beer. The sweet potatoe also furnishes a large amount of the vegetable food of slaves in the southern States during the winter months, and though they are generally cultivated as a provision crop by most planters on almost every plantation, the negroes cultivate them in the ground which is allotted to them for their own private use. Such is the partiality of the plantation negroes for potatoes, as an article of food, that as soon as the season for digging arrives, they prefer an allowance of this root to any of the cereal grains. Indeed it seems they were relished by our revolutionary ancestry, for when an embassy was sent by the British commander at Charleston, to Gen. Marion in his swamp encampment, that chivalrous commander, with his characteristic hospitality, invited the Royalists to dine with him: the table was arranged when he found "flesh, fish, and fowl." to consist of sweet potatoes alone. He straightway returned to the British, quarters, and expressed his opinion that it was hopeless to conquer men who could fight for *liberty* on *such fare* as *roasted potatoes*. Mr. John B. White, a talented and gifted son of Carolina, has made this scene the subject of a national painting which stands high in the world of art. In this picture, the negro seems delighted, more at the style in which his potatoes were roasted than at the amazed countenance of the tory officer.

To the negro, the potatoe is a blessing; for, to the known improvidence and carelessness of this race, it is particularly adapted, as it requires no culinary skill to make it both edible and palatable, simple roasting in the ashes being the best preparation the cook can give them. It is frequently prepared for the table by baking, and makes good custards, puddings and pies; the latter equalling rhubarb pies, and made much in the same manner.

If the soil has been exhausted by previous culture, the land should be manured. My father Mr. John Summer, who has always been successful in the culture of potatoes, observes the rule to manure broadcast, and for this purpose, has prepared in the farm yard a compost, made by hauling in oak leaves, with which the admixture of the manure of horses and cattle, furnishes the proper material, and this, when sufficiently rotted, is spread broadcast over the surface of the soil. The general plan, however, in the south, and that which is considered easiest, is to *cow pen* the ground intended for potatoes late in the summer. When the latter plan is followed, it should be continued during the early part of the winter, and followed with frequent ploughings, so that the manure deposited may not evaporate, or be washed away by rains. Plough up the land very deep in January, to which we would recommend a subsoiling to those who have the proper implement. Plough again in February, and in March repeat with a like ploughing, immediately after which bed up the land with a suitable plough four feet wide; upon these beds drop the potatoe slips, six or seven inches apart, covering them with a hoe, one and a half inches deep, with good mellow soil.

It should be remembered that the proper preparation of the soil, is of very great importance to the future crop. This mode of planting in beds is usually termed ridging, and simply to cross the beds into equal squares with their width, we can form potatoe hills by drawing up the corners with a hoe. We have tried both hills and ridges, and have no preference, though the soil when planted in hills is most likely to be washed away by heavy rains.—From three to four slips should be planted in the hill. As soon as the slips begin to sprout, the ridges or hills should be scraped off with the hoe, which will enable the young plants to come up readily, and immediately after they have appeared above the ground the beds should be ploughed down carefully and the ploughing should be done as close to the plants as they will bear, so as not to disturb the parent slip. This will yield to the young plants that warmth which is so much desired in this culture, and potatoes thus cultivated will stand the summer droughts better than those which have been cultivated otherwise. Frequent ploughings, with a few times hoeing, is all that is necessary, until the vines attain a length which interferes with the ploughing, at which period the ridges and hills should be drawn up with the hoe, fuller than they were originally, and in such a manner that it should be hollow at top. Great care should be taken not to draw any soil on the vines, and therefore whilst drawing up the beds they should be gently raised by the hands. Just before the vines reach the bottom of the beds, a plough should be run twice through the rows in order to give mellow earth to root in. This will serve to sustain the vines in extreme drought; and as the leaves are almost the only organs which feed tuberous roots, I would earnestly recommend an abandonment of the practice of topping potatoes or of tearing the vines with a plough, and particularly the practice of making a calf pasture of the potatoe patch late in summer.

Potatoes for planting should always be raised from cuttings as they are generally more succulent, and vegetate better in the spring than those which are raised from small potatoes, and hence large potatoes bringing stouter plants, are preferable to very small slips.

The product per acre may be variously estimated From two to three hundred bushels are commonly produced. My father has raised upwards of five hundred bushels of good potatoes to the acre, and from two to three hundred bushels has been an average crop with him. They were of the dark mottled variety usually called the Spanish potatoe, which for a general crop, we consider best, though any and every sort should be cultivated, which are regarded of good quality, and as there are perhaps more than twenty approved varieties, we are not advocates of any particular one. The yams suit a sandy location, whilst the dark Spanish would succeed better on clay soil. There are several varieties with a red skin, which are much esteemed by some. The variety known as the "Beamuda," are perhaps the best early variety, and for this reason, a portion of the crop should be planted of them, or some other favoite early variety. There appears to be only two distinct varieties of the yam, the yellow and white. Both should be cultivated by putting the slips in a bed, and drawing the sprouts as they appear above the ground, and planting them in ridges. In this way, but a comparatively small number of slips are required of this variety; for all other varieties of the sweet potatoe, we would advise to plant the root itself. The yam is easier preserved during winter, and late in spring; is of better flavor than any of the other varieties.

My friend, Col. R. F. W. Allston of Georgetown, during the past season, tried an experiment, which, as it is new, and upon the whole, has succeeded admirably, I will notice here. The land was laid off in beds four feet apart, and upon these the seed were planted, by laying them on the level ground eight inches apart, and covered over with "tailings," (the straw, &c. blown off in winnowing rice,) to the depth of a foot. In consequence of the severe drought of the past spring, the stand proved a very bad one, the sprouts appearing at a distance of one, two, and three feet apart. The prospect, he says, for a crop was very meagre, until the month of July, when the plants which were standing, grew off with a vigor quite remarkable. In consequence of the drought, a little earth was drawn upon the beds once, and the grass which showed itself was one Picked off. The potatoes were taken up the second week in November, and they yielded 283 bushels of excellent roots to the acre, several of which were exhibited at the Anniversary meeting of our State Agricultural Society, weighing from 4 to 6 pounds. They were yams.

Our plan for preserving potatoes is simple. A circular bed is formed 8 or 10 feet in diameter; this is raised a foot above the surrounding surface to insure its being dry; on which we place dry pine straw, corn stalk, or pine bark; in the centre of this, we set upright a plank tube with a great number of holes bored in the sides; around this tube the potatoes are piled up until the cone is completed within a few inches of the top of the tube, when they are covered up with corn stalks, pine straw, &c., and lastly with earth five or six inches thick. The tube may be closed in frosty weather by a wisp of straw. During mild weather it should be opened in order to allow the heated air arising from decay or bruised potatoes to escape. With this, and the addition of a temporary shelter, we have always succeeded in saving potatoes during winter.

We unhesitatingly recommend that the same land be planted in potatoes each succeeding year, believing that the culture of this crop adapts to soil for, increased reproduction of the root, and that the covering of the vines when potatoes are gathered, restores to the soil a larger supply of nutrition, than is consumed by the production of the crop.

WM. SUMMER.

Pomaria, S. C., Dec. 18, 1844.

State of North Carolina.

UNION COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

D. A. Covington & Jas. J. Gathings, Adm'rs. of Jas. Gathings, dec'd. vs. Julius Holly. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Julius Holly, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Julius Holly to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for said County at the Courthouse in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, and Replevy, or Judgement absolute and final will be rendered against him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in January, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.

HUGH STEWART, c u c c.

January, 1845. 95--6w

MEDICAL.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64--r.

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5 OR 600 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents cash by JOHN W. POTTS.

October 4 1844. 78

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50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., about the 15th of December last, my negro boy MARION. Said boy is about 23 years of age, tolerably dark complected, with rather thick lips, and his face or skin rough or pimpley; he is about five feet ten inches high, stout made and would weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds, and has a surly, sulky look. He had on when he left, a Linsey dress coat and pants and has another mixed or slate coloured coat, with other clothes with him, and had on a round crown wool hat. He is suspected for having a free pass purporting to be from Mecklenburg county, but without any certificate or county seal. It is thought that he will either make his way through Tennessee, or by Charleston, S. C. to a free State. I will give the above reward for his apprehension or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, or for his delivery to me in this place.

LEROY SPRINGS.

February 5, 1845. 97tf

DR. A. TORRENCE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public. He hopes from the experience he has had, with strict attention to his professional duties, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at the former residence of R. H. Johnston, 3 miles from *Beatty's Ford*, on the main road leading from said ford to Charlotte.

Mecklenburg Co., Jan. 1845.

SOLD OUT.

I HAVE sold my stock of GROCERIES, &c., to Mri R. M. Sterling. All those indebted to the subscriber will call and settle by cash or note.

R. H. BRAWLY.

January 8 1845 4w

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845, irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection*.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Surviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90 r

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note*. Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92:tf.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfnl attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59- r.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Moses W. Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by W. S. Norment, 2 doors south of the court house; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr Happoldt office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr M. B. Taylor, 2 doors south of Carolina Inn; Dr. D. T. Caldwell, nearly opposite the U. S Mint.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office at Charlotte Hotel.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy prings first door north of ourthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—amuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; T. Trotter, next door to the Post Office.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, next door to the Carolina Inn J. J. Haden, 2d door above Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 7 doors east of Williams' Store; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up a extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith—W. & G. W. Sugge, 3 squares south of the Courthouse.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. terling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office in Courthouse.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr. office in Courthouse.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

DR. D. JAYNE'S *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and aad twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		$1 00
"	Hair Tonic "	1 00
"	Tonic Vermifuge "	0 50
"	Carminative Balsam, large,	0 25
"	" " small,	0 25
"	Sanative Pills, per box,	0 50
"	American Hair Dye,	

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their editre confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are sevally reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looseens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn. Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.
June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 66 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor relief. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., Concord,
by J. Hoke, Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, Salisbury,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS.

"Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good."

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Agne Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats, Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,

LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-y